

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for October 2006

Region 7

December 2006

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES October 2006 Preliminary Unemployment Rates

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	10/06	9/06	10/05
U.S.	152,397,000	146,125,000	6,272,000	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%
INDIANA	3,282,000	3,131,500	150,500	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%
Economic Growth Region 7*	109,064	103,405	5,659	5.2%	5.5%	6.0%
Terre Haute MSA**	82,720	78,270	4,450	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%
Clay County	13,630	12,900	730	5.4%	5.1%	6.2%
Parke County	8,275	7,895	380	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%
Putnam County	18,070	17,240	830	4.6%	4.7%	6.0%
Sullivan County	9,475	8,975	500	5.3%	5.8%	6.5%
Vermillion County	8,255	7,795	460	5.6%	6.2%	6.1%
Vigo County	51,360	48,600	2,760	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%
Brazil City	3,990	3,715	275	6.9%	6.5%	8.1%
Clinton City	2,280	2,130	150	6.5%	7.9%	8.9%
Greencastle City	4,850	4,565	285	5.9%	5.8%	7.2%
Rockville City	1,315	1,210	105	8.1%	8.4%	10.0%
Sullivan City	1,945	1,825	120	6.2%	7.3%	9.2%
Terre Haute City	27,120	25,470	1,650	6.1%	6.4%	6.6%



***EGR 7** includes Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

** **Terre Haute MSA** includes Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

***All unemployment rates used are non-seasonally adjusted.

REGIONAL, STATE, & METROPOLITAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally down slightly or unchanged in October. Overall, 32 states registered over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 12 states recorded increases, and 6 states and the District of Columbia had no changes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In October, Hawaii and Utah again recorded the lowest unemployment rates, 2.1 and 2.5 percent, respectively. Nine additional states registered jobless rates below 3.5 percent. The rates for Hawaii and Utah were series lows, as were those in Alabama, 3.2 percent, and California, 4.5 percent. Michigan reported the highest jobless rate in October, 6.9 percent, followed by Mississippi, 6.7 percent, and South Carolina, 6.6 percent. Overall, 15 states had unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate of 4.4 percent, 6 states and the District of Columbia reported measurably higher rates, and 29 states had rates that were statistically little different from that of the nation.

Metropolitan Division Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployment rates were lower in October than a year earlier in 288 of the 367 metropolitan areas, higher in 68 areas, and unchanged in 11 areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Sixty-one metropolitan areas registered jobless rates below 3.0 percent, while two areas recorded jobless rates of at least 10.0 percent. The national unemployment rate in October was 4.1 percent, not seasonally adjusted, down from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md., and Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla., 2.8 percent each, followed closely by Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., 2.9 percent.

Surrounding States	Unemployment Rates
October 2006	(Non-seasonably adjusted)
Illinois	3.6%
Kentucky	4.7%
Michigan	6.1%
Ohio	4.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

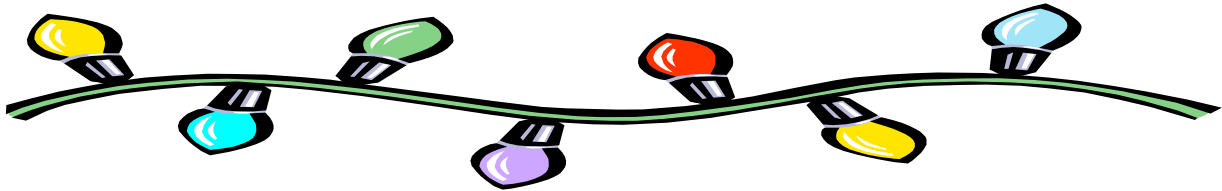
OCT 2006 RANK	COUNTY	OCT 2006 RATE
15	Vermillion	5.6%
20	Clay	5.4%
21	Vigo	5.4%
23	Sullivan	5.3%
48	Parke	4.6%
49	Putnam	4.6%

TERRE HAUTE MSA

(Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	CHANGE FROM			
				Sep 2006 TO Oct 2006		Oct 2005 TO Oct 2006	
Total Nonfarm	75,800	75,100	75,300	+700	+0.9%	+500	+0.7%
Total Private	62,300	62,100	61,300	+200	+0.3%	+1,000	+1.6%
Goods Producing	16,100	16,100	16,000	+0	+0.0%	+100	+0.6%
Service-Providing	59,700	59,000	59,300	+700	+1.2%	+400	+0.7%
Private Srvc Provider	46,200	46,000	45,300	+200	+0.4%	+900	+2.0%
Nat. Res & Construct	3,500	3,500	3,700	+0	+0.0%	-200	-5.4%
Manufacturing	12,600	12,600	12,300	+0	+0.0%	+300	+2.4%
Trade, Transportation, Wholesale Trade	14,700	14,600	14,500	+100	+0.7%	+200	+1.4%
Retail Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Trans,Warehouse, Util	10,000	9,900	9,900	+100	+1.0%	+100	+1.0%
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.4%
Financial Activities	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Busin	2,700	2,700	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Educational and Health	5,200	5,200	5,200	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	12,600	12,500	12,400	+100	+0.8%	+200	+1.6%
Other Services	7,300	7,300	6,900	+0	+0.0%	+400	+5.8%
Government	2,900	2,900	2,800	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.6%
Federal Government	13,500	13,000	14,000	+500	+3.8%	-500	-3.6%
State Government	1,500	1,500	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Local Government	4,800	4,400	5,000	+400	+9.1%	-200	-4.0%
Local Govt Education	7,200	7,100	7,500	+100	+1.4%	-300	-4.0%
	4,000	3,800	4,300	+200	+5.3%	-300	-7.0%



MONTHLY COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE TOTAL ALL CLAIMS FILED



LOCAL OFFICE	October 2006 <u>Total Claims</u>	September 2006 <u>Total Claims</u>	Previous month Percent Change	October 2005 <u>Total Claims</u>	Year Ago Percent Change
Terre Haute	7,383	6,565	12.5%	8,093	-8.8%
INDIANA	254,625	202,780	25.6%	218,829	16.4%

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports...

Researchers at Florida State University studied teens' educational and occupational plans between 1976 and 2000 and found a widening gap between what teens believe they will do after graduation and their actual achievements, a problem that the study's authors say can lead to wasted resources, anxiety, and distress. The lead author, John Reynolds, a sociology professor, says other studies have shown a disconnect between students' goals and their achievements, but this one shows that the gap has grown in the past 30 years (Elizabeth Agnvall, The Washington Post). The percentage of high school graduates between the ages of 25 and 30 who eventually earn advance degrees has remained fairly steady since the 1970s. But the gap between those who expected and earned such degrees nearly doubled over the years. In 1976 there was a gap of 22 percentage points between expectations and reality. By 2000, the difference was 41 percentage points. Says Reynolds: "The student who wants to be a doctor but makes C's and D's in school can be steered toward other health-related jobs such as nursing assistant or X-ray technician".

For years it has been a workplace truism: jobs with fat paychecks are found in the private sector, while jobs with ho hum pay but rock-solid benefits are found with the government. But research by the Employee Benefit Research Institute suggests that the truism has not been true for some time (Mary Williams Walsh, The New York Times, "Week in Review" section). As of June 2005, overall compensation costs were 46 percent higher for state and local governments than for private sector employers, according to the institute's research analyst Ken McDonnell. An hour's worth of work cost governments \$24.17 in wages and salaries, plus \$11.29 in benefits. An hour's worth of work in the private sector cost employers \$17.21 for wages and salaries, plus \$7.03 for benefits. The \$11.22 per hour compensation gap reflects big differences in the composition of America's work force. Roughly half of all state and local workers are employed in education - teachers, university professors and others who tend to be well educated and belong to unions. The cost of compensating workers in that group was \$37.99 per hour, McDonnell found. By contrast, the biggest block of jobs in the private sector is in services -- a mixed bag that includes both lawyers and hotel chambermaids, few of them in unions. Even at the high end, \$27.93 per hour, this group's total compensation cost fell short of what the educators could command. At the low end, it was just \$10.84 an hour. (Of course the services group includes about 47 million people and so the relatively few mega-earners don't do much to raise the average). "It comes down to an issue of who is expendable," said McDonnell, who drew on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. "The greater the skill set," he said, "the more essential the individual becomes."

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has announced the new listing of eligible Labor Surplus areas effective October 1, 2006. The list will remain in effect until September 30, 2007. Employers located in labor surplus areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contract. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 2004 through December 2005. The national average unemployment rate during this period including data for Puerto Rico) was 5.4 percent. After applying the 1.20 ratio, the unemployment rate for qualifying an area as having a surplus of labor for FY 2007 is 6.5 percent. Therefore, areas are included on the current annual labor surplus area list because their average unemployment rate during the reference period was 6.5 percent or above. The FY 2007 LSA list can be accessed at <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/lsa.cfm>.

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 12/17/06

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

County/Region	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
Clay	\$21,502	\$20,800	596
Parke	\$21,847	\$20,800	240
Putnam	\$26,060	\$23,660	650
Sullivan	\$18,802	\$16,640	519
Vermillion	\$22,845	\$20,800	260
Vigo	\$20,188	\$17,680	2,360
EGR 7	\$21,232	\$18,720	4,625
Indiana	\$26,371	\$20,800	161,414

1. Anderson City	11. Henry County	21. Randolph County
2. Blackford County	12. Howard County	22. Richmond City
3. Clay County	13. Bal. of Howard Co.	23. South Bend City
4. Crawford County	14. Kokomo City	24. Starke County
5. East Chicago City	15. Lawrence Co.	25. Sullivan County
6. Elkhart City	16. Marion County	26. Terre Haute City
7. Fayette County	17. Miami County	27. Vermillion County
8. Gary City	18. Michigan City	28. Vigo County
9. Grant County	19. Muncie City	29. Wabash County
10. Hammond City	20. Orange County	30. Wayne County

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

U.S. City Average

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unadjusted percent change to Oct 2006 from:

	<u>Oct 05</u>	<u>Sep 06</u>
All Items	1.3%	-0.5%
Food/Beverages	2.6%	0.4%
Housing	3.0%	-0.3%
Apparel	0.5%	1.3%
Transportation	-5.0%	-3.2%
Medical Care	4.0%	0.3%
Recreation	1.2%	0.1%
Education/Communication	3.0%	0.1%
Other Goods/Services	2.9%	0.3%



Strategic Research & Development Division
Research & Analysis Unit

APPLICANT POOL

AS OF 12/17/2006

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Number of Applicants</u> <u>Economic Growth Region 7</u>
Cashiers, General	431
Administrative Assistants	270
Secretaries - Other	239
Receptionists/Information Clerks	338
File Clerks	293
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	231
General Office Clerks	435
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	237
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	220
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	202
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	218
Packaging/Filling Mach Operators	202
All Other Machine Operators	391
Assemblers (Factory Work)	967
All Other Hand Workers	346
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	443
Other Hand Material Movers	212
Hand Packers & Packagers	410
Production Laborers	918
Production Helpers	332

*The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.

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Serving...

Economic Growth Region 7: Clay, Parke, Putnam,
Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties



R&A Website

Hoosiers by the Numbers

<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov>

To Better Serve the Indiana Workforce
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